# THE PLOUGH BOY.

## AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

Vol. II. *ALBANY: SATURDAY, MAY* 19, 1821. No. 51.


*Columbia, S. C. May 1st*, 1821.

An important little book was published last year by the Agricultural Society of Pendleton, under the title of the "Letters and Papers of the Pendleton Farmers' Society," which merits a much more general notice than it has hitherto received. Every intelligent farmer, or who desires to become so, should have the volume in his possession. The papers are not from visionary and fanciful theorists, but practical farmers, who theorize in their closets, and prove their positions by practical results in the field.

We took up the volume for the purpose of making some extracts for the information of those who may not possess the book itself. The Introductory Address, from the first President of the institution, THOMAS PINCKNEY, Jr. Esq. is an important charge, not only to the agriculturists of Pendleton, but of every district within the state. We shall commence with that, and continue from time to time, as opportunity may offer, to enrich our colums with such further extracts as may be deemed most important to the agricultural interests of the state. If the address receives an attentive perusal, we need make no apology for its length. *Columbia Telescope.*

## Address to the Farmers' Society.

Permit me, gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the objects of this institution; to present in a few words its vast importance to our country generally, and to this section of it in particular: and I know not how I can more plainly and forcibly express myself, than by stating the situation of other sections of our happy country, which formerly were in our present condition, but which are now advanced a century before us in agricultural knowledge. A learned and judicious farmer of our sister state of Pennsylvania, describes the state of agriculture after the conclusion of the former American war, as wretched in the extreme. Their lands were exhausted by a constant succession of grain crops, and then abandoned to weeds, as worthless. New land was cleared, and the same miserable system pursued. Man and beast suffered alike, as the forage for the latter was supplied from the scanty crops of the former, or the poor animals fed on dry straw and the scanty pickings of the fields. Animal life was barely sustained through the winter, and that with difficulty.—Does this sad picture present to your minds no home reflections? Does not a striking similarity of situation present itself? From this unfortunate state of daily struggle for support, they were relieved by a few intelligent men; who, united in a society for agricultural improvement, such as we now form, have, by their judgment, zeal, and agricultural knowledge, diffused so much instruction to the intelligent farmer, as to convert his barren land into fertile soil, and to substitute the wine and oil of abundance, for the miseries of poverty and starvation.

This happy change, however, was not effected in a day. They had to contend with the prejudices of ignorance, and the obstinate and blind perseverance in bad habits of those who pretend to agricultural skill. They pursued their career with unwearied steps, undismayed by the difficulties which presented themselves, till they finally placed the agricultural interests of their country on a footing seldom equalled and not exceeded by any on this continent.

Such, gentlemen, is the successful career of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, aided by similar societies in Pennsylvania. And who will not say that they merit the lasting gratitude of their country? We are accustomed to consider men of a different character as great and illustrious. The actions of Cæsar and of Scipio; of Marlboro' and Eugene, or in latter times, of Bonaparte and Blucher, entitle them, in modern phrase, to be called great. But these men derived this title from their proficiency in destroying their fellow men. Their fame, like the pestiferous fumes of the charnel house, arises from the gore of mortals like themselves. It is steeped in blood, and is accompanied by the groans and shrieks of millions. Far different and how far preferable, is the character of the scientific and industrious agriculturist.—*He* is the benefactor of his fellow men; his talents and his labors are devoted to the support and happiness of mankind. They make man intelligent and independent. They teach him to derive his wealth and respectability from the fruitful bosom which nature's God assigned us for this purpose; and his efforts, unlike those of the horrible traffickers in human blood, confer a lasting benefit, not only on his contemporaries, but on posterity.

We may justly conclude then, that as war and warriors are the curses, peace and agriculture are the blessings of the world.

In a national point of view, we have every inducement that can operate on a well organized mind, to stimulate our exertions. Living under the happiest and freest government in the civilized world; protected by mild laws, in the enjoyment of every right not incompatible with the equal rights of others; it is the duty of allegiance; it is the duty of gratitude; it is that duty, which love of country imperiously dictates, that every citizen should contribute his utmost efforts, to place his beloved country on the pinnacle of national prosperity. Our citizens, of all professions, should unite in this glorious effort, and it is confidently believed that the effort will insure its success. In other pursuits our citizens have established and sustained a national character, not exceeded in the old world. Our statesmen are decidedly superior. In the learned professions of law and physic, we exhibit a splendid specimen of American intellect. Our naval heroes, by their valor and skill, and honorable humanity, have extorted the plaudits of an admiring world; and our armies have lately proved themselves superior to the boasted discipline of Europe. Even in agriculture, some of our sister states have attained a proficiency highly honourable to themselves, and promotive of their permanent wealth and prosperity. Why then are we so far behind them? Why does not their patriotic example influence our conduct? Are we made of inferior materials? Are we not fostered by the genial warmth of the same political atmosphere? Or has our wayward fortune thrown us on a sterile rock, incapable of improvement? None of these obstacles exist. Our district has emerged from the infancy of its settlement, while our agricultural knowledge is yet in the cradle.

Let me not be told that this torpor proceeds from local causes: That our numerous water courses are obstructed by rocks, and that we shall find no vent for our increased productions. The answer is obvious. The superficial barriers which nature has thrown in our way, only to stimulate our exertions, are not removed, simply because their removal has not been necessary. But once increase your productions; double them, quadruple them, and they will not be dammed up at home; but like our swollen streams, they will burst with irresistible impetuosity through the rocks and barriers which impede their course to market. This is the natural course of events. The connection between this district and the commmercial sections of our state will be facilitated, and we shall obtain in exchange for our flour, our corn, our tobacco, and our beef and pork, such articles as our necessities may require, at reduced prices.

Do we want the evidence and authority of the best and wisest men, in our republic, as to the importance of agricultural knowledge to our country? It is at hand. Washington, acknowledged by an admiring world to be the greatest man of the age, "the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen," was, himself, an agriculturist. He inculcated by his precepts, and enforced by his example, the principles and practice of agriculture, as intimately connected with the welfare of that country to which he has left so many proofs of his devotion. Mr. Jefferson, on this subject, has ably seconed the example of his predecessor. He has been personally instrumental in establishing agricultural societies, and has given us much valuable information. It is needless to multiply examples; almost every distinguished citizen of our country, however they may have differed on other points, have united in opinion that a successful system of agriculture is the basis of our prosperity; and that it is the foundation of commerce; that it strengthens the federal bond of union; that it increases the actual value of our country; that it enlightens our citizens, as to its numerous blessings; that it diffuses knowledge, and thereby strengthens a good government, "which is never in danger, while a free people are well informed." If these opinions of our best men be correct, (and what sceptic can hesitate to believe them,) does it not behove us to assist in this fair and goodly work, whose object is so all-important, whose means are so much within our reach. But I deem it useless to address a further argument to you, gentlemen, on an interesting subject, on which the existence, and wealth, and permanent prosperity of our country so essentially depends; I will merely suggest a few measures, which appear to me to be calculated to promote the object of our infant but already respectable institution.

I propose, in the first place, that our corresponding secretary be directed to open a corresdence with the Philadelphia society for the promotion of agriculture, informing them of our institution, and its objects, inviting their assistance and information, as to the means of procuring the best samples of seeds and grain, particularly wheat, the time and mode of sowing it, the preparation of the soil, and its culture generally.—The public spirited character of that society warrants the belief that they will receive the communication with pleasure.

I recommend to your consideration, the payment in advance of our first annual subscription, to afford the means of defraying any little expenses incident to this proposition.

I propose for your consideration, the expediency of opening a correspondence with Mr. Vaughan, of Philadelphia, requesting him to furnish the society with the Memoirs of the Philadelphia, and other similar societies, in the northern states, and generally such other books, on Agricultural subjects, as our funds will enable us to obtain. The well known philanthropic character of this gentleman, leaves no doubt that he will execute this commission with pleasure.

As most agricultural experiments and improvements require time to execute them, I propose for your consideration, the expediency of offering a premium for the best field of wheat, not less than four acres, which must be ploughed at least twice, and harrowed in, the wheat not sown among corn; the grain to be thrashed out, accurately measured, and a fair sample produced to the society, at their stated meeting, the fourth Thursday of July, 1816; certificates of the preparation of the ground and measurement of the wheat to accompany the sample. Public notice of this premium should be immediately inserted in the Pendleton Messenger, to which should be prefixed, a short statement of our society and its objects; and inviting the assistance of literary, philosophical, and agricultural men. The premium should be a silver cup, the value of ———dollars, with a suitable inscription.

To these observations and propositions, permit me to add the expression of my gratitude, for the unmerited honour of the presiding chair, to which nothing indeed could have entitled me, but your partiality, and zealous interest, in the important objects of this society. I indulge, however, a fervent hope, that by the blessings of Providence, a star may rise in the *west*, whose brilliant effulgence may illumine a midnight path, and attracting others within its orbit, may finally shed the happiest rays of light on the destinies of our beloved country.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Jr.
*President of the Farmers' Society.*

---

## A New System of Cultivation,

Without Lime, or Dung, or Summer Fallows: as practiced at Knowle Farm, in the County of Sussex. By Major-General Alexander Beatson, late Governor of the Island of St. Helena, and Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture.

—

"Petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties, and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings."—*Doctor Johnson.*

—

APPENDIX.

—

### ON IMPLEMENTS.

At what period the practice of deep ploughing, and of reversing or turning over the soil, was introduced into Britain, and some of the northern parts of Europe, by means of ploughs of greater strength and power than those in use in the early ages, is probably uncertain. It is obvious, however, that these changes (which must have been subsequent to the Norman invasion,) have added very considerably to the labour and expense of preparing the land for the seed.

The principal object of ploughing, is to divide the soil into small particles, for the purpose of admitting into its pores, moisture, air, heat, and light, which are the great and indispensable agents of vegetation. I have shown, by several facts, stated in the fourth section, that this openness of the soil is much more perfectly, more easily, and more expeditiously accomplished, by implements of small power, without reversing or turning: and I have also shown, that I have found it advantageous to adopt the principles of the ancient ploughs, and of those at present in use amongst the Indians and Chinese; which are all calculated to produce precisely the same effect:—that is, to break and crumble the soil without turning it. This is indeed the only effect that Indian ploughs can produce; which must appear evident. from the representations given in Plate IV. Similar to this (at least nearly) is the effect of the Chinese plough: of which there is a good representation in the Farmer's Magazine for 1805.

The *araire*, used in the southern departments of France, is supposed to be of the form and construction of the ancient Roman plough. It acts differently from the Indian and Chinese ploughs; and is constructed, in some respects, upon the principles of the *binot* of France and the Netherlands,—which raises the land without turning it.

From all these facts, it may be fairly inferred, that a vast portion of the globe is cultivated in a manner totally different from that which has gradually found its way into these kingdoms; and yet we hear no complaints of the defectiveness of implements. Every nation is apt to think its own mode of cultivation the best.

The Chinese, it is said, would laugh at our ploughs, as much as an English farmer would laugh at theirs. Let us fairly understand the merits of both. Let us examine aad compare their modes of preparing the soil with our own; and if theirs should be equally effectual, and less laborious, this would at once decide the question at issue, between us and the Chinese.

I hope that these observations may induce some intelligent cultivators to give a trial to the two methods of preparation—the one, by ploughing deep and reversing the soil—and the other, by breaking and crumbling it by repeated operations.

The implement which I make use of for this latter purpose, is represented by Fig. 1, Plate I. The plan and elevations being accurately drawn, according to the scale, will sufficiently explain its several parts. All that is necessary to add, is, that the frame is of ash, and the dimensions of the several pieces 3 inches broad, by 3 1-2 inches deep. Pieces of bar iron, with square holes for admitting the upper part of the tines, are placed along the upper parts of the two bars, which greatly strengthen them, as well as the frame. The oblique pieces of wood, passing from the extremes to the hind bar towards the

wheel, are 3 inches broad and 3-4 inch thick. The tines are of bar iron, 1 1-8 inch broad, and 3-4 inch thick. The points of the tines which enter the soil are steeled; and they are firmly fitted into the frames with screws and nuts. The length of the tines is 10 inches from the under part of the frame. The draught may be either from the fore part of the scarifier, near the wheel, or in the manner represented in the side elevation.

This frame, which combines strength with neatness, is adapted to a variety of agricultural purposes. By changing the form and position of the tines, and by introducing small shares and coulters, upon semicircular frames of wood, (one inch in thickness, and strengthened with a cross bar on each side) and fixed in the manner represented in Fig. No. 5 and 6, Plate II, it can be transformed into the following implements; and can perform a variety of operations, with the power of one horse, at the rate of 3 acres per day, or at 20 pence per acre.

1. Scarifier—for pulverizing the soil.

2. Horse Hoe—for hoeing three rows of corn, 9 inches apart. Explained in Plate I.

3. Meadow Slicer—as represented in No. 6, Plate II. By having a sharp coulter in the front of each semicircle, and with or without the small curved share, (represented by the thick black line on the left,) it makes four incisions in the meadow, for the admission of manure.

4. Stubble Rake.—By taking out all the tines, and bolting, with 2 screws and 2 nuts, upon the hind piece of the frame, a bar of wood containing 8 or 9 teeth, like those in Fig. 2, Plate II, it becomes an excellent rake.

5. Machine,—for placing broad-casted corn in rows. Fig. 5, Plate II.

6. Ditto, ditto turnips, beans, or peas, in rows, 27 inches asunder; two sets of mould boards, one at each side of the frame, convert it to this purpose.

7. Ditto,—for hoeing turnips, beans, or peas, in rows, 27 inches asunder.

Besides the purposes above enumerated, the same frame would admit of the coulters and shares of any description of plough.

It is unnecessary to say more respecting the construction of the implements, as the descriptions in page 24 to 26, and the figures No. 1 to 6, will, I hope, be sufficiently intelligible, for enabling any village carpenter and smith to make them. But, in regard to the scarifiers, and the diminution of labour, in preparing the land for the seed, which would result from their being generally substituted for the plough, I deem it proper to offer a few observations, in addition to those already stated in the 4th section.

It has been justly observed by a French writer, that the plough is not the implement the best suited to the purpose for which it is intended,—because it is not that which is the best for dividing the soil. The greatest perfection, says he, that could be given to it, would be "to render it more expeditious: and to make it produce effects similar to those of the spade and hoe."

This slowness of operation is indeed a defect in every species of plough. Even an English plough, taking at once only 9 inches in breadth, must pass over at least 12 1-2 miles in ploughing one acre: and when four horses are employed in drawing it, the journeys of these four horses, considered separately, will amount to fifty miles, in ploughing the acre once over; consequently in ploughing it four times, the spaces passed over by the four horses collectively, will amount to two hundred miles: and after all, this acre will be left in a rough and cloddy state,—requiring both harrowing and rolling, before it is in a condition to receive the seed.

But, if a single horse scarifier, which takes a breadth of 27 inches, had been used instead of the plough, this acre would have been in a fine state of preparation for the seed,—and with even *less* than one-eighth of the power that had been bestowed upon it by the four ploughings.

To illustrate this position, I will suppose that *six* scarifyings are necessary (although my stiff lands have only *four*) for completing the pulverization:—this would be the work of two scarifiers for one day. Now, as each horse in the scarifier travels the same distance per day, as each horse in the plough,—that is, 12 1-2 miles, it is obvious, that the two horses, collectively, must have travelled only 25 miles in perfectly pulverizing an acre.

This result of one-eighth of the animal labour, that was expended in ploughing, being sufficient in preparing an acre with the scarifier, is confirmed and clearly made out, by simply multiplying the 4 horses used in the plough, by 4 days labour, which gives 16; and by multiplying the one horse in the scarifier, by two days labour, which gives two; or only one-eighth of the animal labour expended in ploughing.

In ploughing an acre four times, (according to the practice in summer fallowing) the manual labour expended is that of one man and a boy for four days; or, 2✕4=8 days labour of one person: but in scarifying an acre six times over, and obtaining a perfect pulverization, the manual labor expended, is that of one man and a boy for two days; or, 2✕2=4 days labour for one person. Hence it is proved, that although the *animal labour* is diminished, in this new method of preparing land for the seed, in the ratio of 8 to 1—yet the *manual labour* is diminished only in the ratio of 2 to 1.

These views of the matters in question, clearly demonstrate the vast utility of the scarifier, and its superiority to the plough in preparing land for the seed: and more especially, as it *produces affects similar to those of the spade and hoe*, by mincing and crumbling the land into small particles.

## ON CLAY-KILNS.

The importance of calcined clay, stiff soil, or marle, as a cheap and valuable manure, and a substitute for lime or dung, has, I hope, been sufficiently established by the facts adduced in the preceding pages. To calcine those materials in the cheapest manner, was therefore an object deserving attention; for, although the utility of calcined clay in agriculture had long since been known, both in England and Scotland, yet it fell into disuse, until within these few years, on acount of the expensive mode of burning, which rendered it too costly—notwithstanding its efficacy as a manure, had been ascertained to be even superior to lime or dung.

The form and construction of the kilns which I make use of for burning, may be fully comprehended by the plan, elevation, and section, in plate III. The gridiron floor, formed by the transverse flues, which convey the heated air immediately under the clay, has been found necessary in kilns of large dimensions. In smaller kilns, these laternal flues may be dispensed with. An open arch flue, passing from the furnace to the back of the kiln, of the same dimensions as in the plan, and having a chimney at the farther part, has been found to answer extremely well, in kilns that contain from 80 to 120 cart loads.*

The site of the kilns should be chosen as near as possible to the materials that are to be calcined. Whether the material be clay, stiff soil, or marle, it will save expense if it can be ploughed. The slags should be large. They are then cut with the spade, and carted, or carried in wheel barrows, to the kiln, if the distance be short. This latter mode is advisable, as it saves the labour of cattle or horses.

The best situations for the kilns, are steep sloping banks of clay, or stiff land, in which the furnace can be placed low: this is a very material point; because, the lower the furnace, the deeper may be the excavation of the body of the kiln, and the more capacious it may be made.

When the site of the kiln is determined on, the surface ground should be smothered or levelled, and the upper dimensions of the kiln accurately traced. The body of the kiln is then excavated,—the sides and ends gradually sloping in the manner represented by the dotted lines in the *Elevation of the breast of kiln*, plate III. When the excavation has been completed to the intended depth, (leaving sufficient depth for the furnace and flue,) the floor of the kiln is also levelled or smoothed; and the furnace and flue, from the breast to the back of the kiln, traced on the floor, and excavated perpendicularly. This trench, or flue, has a gradual declination from the back part, or chimney, for the purpose of letting off water: the inside is lined with bricks placed lengthwise. These two walls 4 1-2 inches thick, form the pier or support of the open arch, which is made with arch bricks, laid also lengthwise; so that each arch is nine inches broad, leaving open intervals of 4 1-2 inches.—In a line with these intervals, the lateral flues are made in the manner represented in the plan and elevation. The dimensions of all the parts of the kiln, may be measured upon the scale.

The open arch should have three *ties*, or a continuation of bricks,—one along the key, or centre,—and the other two along the sides, at half the distance between the key and the spring of the arch. These ties render the whole of the open arch firm and strong, and not liable to be deranged by the heavy load of clay, which is to be laid upon it.

At first, the clay is laid on carefully in large pieces, leaving wide interstices, for the admission of heated air, all along the arch of the flue, and the lateral flues. When the clay has covered these, to the height of 2 or 3 feet, it may then be thrown into the kiln. The largest pieces are put in at first, and the smaller reserved for the upper covering. The clay should be

* A kiln of the dimensions represented in plate III requires about 3000 bricks. Mud mortar is used. The expense of building the furnace, flues, &c. is about £10. or £12.

rather in a moist state, because, if laid on when too dry, it is apt to become hard by the heat: but if damp or moist, the whole mass becomes in a manner steamed, and calcines into a light porous substance, which easily pulverizes upon being exposed to air and moisture. A cart load, or 16 bushels, of moist clay, weighs about 1500 pounds; and when it is calcined, the weight is reduced to 1200.

Sometimes I have used, for fuel, large roots in a rough state, worth not more than 4 shillings a cord; and sometimes kiln faggots, of the value of 4 shillings per 100. With these faggots I made an accurate experiment, in a small kiln, (21 feet by 9) having a furnace, and an open arch flue. The result was, that with 275 faggots, and half a cord of roots, 80 cart loads (or 1200 bushels) were completely calcined, at an expense of only 13 shillings for fuel,—or less than 2 pence per cart load. The whole expense, including labour, was 10 1-2 pence per cart load.

But, the least expensive method of procuring an abundant supply of manure for a stiff land farm, is by paring and burning. I have not yet perceived, that the effect of clay or marle ashes is superior to that of turf or soil. In the autumn 1818, I manured part of a field of eight acres, with the ashes of stiff soil burnt in a kiln, and a part with clay ashes,—at the rate of 20 cart loads of each per acre. The whole field was drilled with wheat: the crop was excellent: no difference was perceptible during the growth, nor at the time of reaping. This experiment determined me to pare and burn a mossy worn-out pasture of 6 1-2 acres. Instead of Denshiring, the Scotch plough was used; and the whole was pared to the depth of 8 1-2 inches. It was then cross ploughed in such a manner, that the sods were about 2 or 3 feet long. These, when dry, were burnt in various ways; some in small heaps, but owing to the sods being damp, they did not succeed. Heaps of 4 or 5 cart loads were tried; but the force of the fires being insufficient, they were soon extinguished. Circular heaps, formed over large roots, were completely successful: and finally, some of the clumps were made 54 feet in length, by 20, which were found by far the best.

The manner of forming these clumps was thus; a quantity of large roots, 45 feet by 12, was laid upon the ground, and inclosed by a wall of sods, 3 or 4 feet high, and 54 in length by 20; at the bottom of each side wall were six openings, about 20 inches square, in which faggots were laid, so as to connect with the roots. When the inclosure was filled with sods, and the clump raised to the height of 8 feet, the twelve fires were all kindled at the same time; and in less than 48 hours, the whole mass, containing 400 cart loads, was entirely burnt through to the top. By this mode of burning, I have computed, that the ashes cost not more than threepence per cart load, of 16 bushels; and that this field of 6 1-2 acres, will yield between 4 and 5000 cart loads: of which about 100 loads have been laid upon the adjoining arable and meadow lands; and the remainder left on the field for a crop of barley.

It is by such means, that many farmers, by abandoning prejudices and expensive manures, might soon cultivate their lands at a much cheaper rate, than by sending upwards of twenty miles for lime.

Mr. Boys, of Betshanger, in his survey of Kent, has placed the advantages of paring and burning in so conspicuous a point of view, that it is really surprising it should still have opponents,—from an idea, that burning the surface will, in the end, impoverish the land. Even supposing this to be the fact, the impoverishment might easily be remedied, by the application of 20 or 30 cart loads of ashes per acre, occasionally, from the clay-kilns.

ON EXPERIMENTS.

Having, in pages 13 and 39, fully explained the circumstances of four small experiments, which may be justly considered as the origin of my present mode of cultivation; and having most clearly established, not only by my own experience, but by several respectable authorities referred to, that *the system of surface soil, and clay burning, is a most important discovery for the interests of agriculture,*—it would be wholly superfluous to say more, or to lengthen this report, already too much extended. I shall therefore conclude with the following Table, which will give the reader an idea of the manner in which the experiments have been conducted.

## COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

*Drilling and Broad-casting Wheat on various Manures.*

| | | Cart loads manure, per acre. | Drilled. 4 pecks seed. | Drilled. 6 pecks. | Broad cast. 4 pecks. | Broad cast. 10 pecks. | Drilled. 6 pecks. | Drilled. 6 pecks. | Drilled. 4 pecks. | Drilled. 2 pecks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No manure | *a* | — | 1 11 | 2 19 | 3 18 | 4 19 | 5 10 | 6 19 | 7 12 | 8 6 | *a* |
| Lime | *b* | — | 9 * 15 | 10 * 25 | 11 * 22 | 12 22 | 13 10 | 14 15 | 15 13 | 16 5 | *b* |
| Clay ashes | *c* | 2 1-2 | 17 15 | 18 25 | 19 24 | 20 25 | 21 11 | 22 13 | 23 5 | 24 3 | *c* |
| Clay ashes | *d* | 5 | 25 23 | 26 26 | 27 21 | 28 24 | 29 12 | 30 11 | 31 5 | 32 2 | *d* |
| Clay ashes | *e* | 10 | 33 23 | 34 26 | 35 22 | 36 25 | 37 12 | 38 12 | 39 5 | 40 4 | *e* |
| Clay ashes | *f* | 20 | 41 22 | 42 23 | 43 18 | 44 22 | 45 13 | 46 15 | 47 10 | 48 6 | *f* |
| Clay ashes | *g* | 30 | 49 19 | 50 26 | 51 21 | 52 24 | 53 15 | 54 15 | 55 10 | 56 7 | *g* |
| Clay ashes | *h* | 40 | 57 18 | 58 20 | 59 21 | 60 19 | 61 10 | 62 10 | 63 9 | 64 7 | *h* |
| Rot dung | *i* | 40 | 65 12 | 66 17 | 67 20 | 68 19 | 69 15 | 70 13 | 71 12 | 72 8 | *i* |
| Rot dung | *k* | 60 | 73 10 | 74 18 | 75 14 | 76 18 | 77 14 | 78 16 | 79 14 | 80 8 | *k* |
| Wood ashes | *l* | 10 | 81 13 | 82 21 | 83 15 | 84 15 | 85 10 | 86 14 | 87 10 | 88 10 | *l* |
| Wood ashes | *m* | 20 | 89 13 | 90 23 | 91 9 | 92 14 | 93 13 | 94 13 | 95 10 | 96 10 | *m* |
| Raw marle blue | *n* | 80 | 97 15 | 98 21 | 99 14 | 100 15 | 101 10 | 102 13 | 103 12 | 104 9 | *n* |
| Shell marle | *o* | 40 | 105 17 | 106 22 | 107 19 | 108 22 | 109 15 | 110 16 | 111 14 | 112 10 | *o* |
| Shell marle | *p* | 60 | 113 22 | 114 27 | 115 23 | 116 27 | 117 27 | 118 25 | 119 22 | 120 12 | *p* |
| Clay ash and peat dust | *q* | 40 | 121 20 | 122 23 | 123 26 | 124 31 | 125 25 | 126 22 | 127 16 | 128 18 | *q* |

The experiments are numbered from 1 to 128. The dimensions of each were intended to be a rod square; but the longitudinal and tranverse furrows reduced them to 15 feet. The produce, in straw and ears, from each number, on the day of reaping, is entered in avoirdupoise pounds: for example, No. 1 yielded 11 pounds; No. 2 yielded 19; and so on.

The several manures, in the proportions specified in the first column, were laid, in the direction of the letters; thus c, c, or the numbers 17 to 24; had at the rate of 2 1-2 cart loads of clay ashes per acre; and in the same manner e, e, had 10 cart loads, or 160 bushels per acre.

No. 9—was dressed with 1-2 a bushel of lime, or 80 bushels per acre.

10—3-4 bushel of lime, or 120 bushels per acre.

11—1 bushel of lime, or 160 bushels per acre.

After the several manures were spread, the land was scarified in the direction of the letters *a, a, b, b,* &c. so as to incorporate the manures with the soil. The wheat was then drilled and broad casted, in the direction of the vertical columns, or of the numbers 1—121; 2—122, &c. But, as the season was wet, and the seed was put in late, (that is in November,) and as the surface of the land sloped from "no manure" to "clay ash and peat dust," these unfavourable circumstances have caused a very considerable disagreement, or discrepancy, in the results.—I have entered the above table, more with a view of showing the methods I use for making comparative experiments, than for showing with accuracy the relative results.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1821.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

*Farmers' take care of your Fruit Trees.*

It is now time to examine your Plumb, Cherry, and Peach trees. Remove the earth from the foot of the trees three or four inches—then after a few days examine them carefully for the worms which destroy them. The traces of the worm may easily be discovered, and with the point of a knife follow their *path*, which can easily be traced. This destroying insect *burrows* between the bark and the wood, and is probably produced by an insect that stings the tree and deposits its eggs at or near the surface of the earth—sometimes, however, in other parts of the tree when limbs are given off and gum exudes. After destroying the worms, prevent further mischief by guarding the trees with straw, which must be cut a foot or eighteen inches long, and set up round the body, so that the lower ends of the straw may be covered with earth, and secured by tying it loosly round the body of the tree. The black *warts* on plumb and cherry trees are probably occasioned by an insect. The diseased limbs are to be cut off and burned. I. M. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGH BOY.

Sir—Please to insert the following receipt in your useful paper.

*To prepare Seed Corn for planting.* —Dissolve one ounce of salt petre in one gallon of water—keep the water blood warm—steep the seed corn twenty four hours before planting, then roll in plaster; worms will not meddle with seed thus prepared and it causes a greater growth.

ALEXANDER St. JOHN.

*Northampton, Montgomery Co. April* 28, 1821.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Mr. Moses Mather, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, has made this spring 6,000 pounds of maple sugar, in doing which, six persons only were employed. He used 2,000 pails to receive the sap, and bored about 1300 trees. Twenty barrels of this sugar was made dry, fit for immediate use. The remainder is for draining. At a shilling a pound Mr. Mather's proceeds from these wild forest trees this season, amount to *seven hundred and fifty dollars.* C.

## Wheat of the Valley of the Arno, in Italy.

In this day of domestic improvement, the public attention is directed with a solicitude never known before, to the introduction of sciences, arts and manufactures, from foreign countries.

Among the articles very lately brought for examination, a small bundle or sheaf of the Straw from which the famous Leghorn Bonnets are manufactured, deserves to be particularly mentioned. It was presented to Dr. Mitchell by Capt. Noyes, of the brig Day, for distribution to the Lyceum of Natural History, the Agricultural Society, and the Botanical Herbariums. The sample was procured by that patriotic gentleman at a large manufactory in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, for the purpose of exhibiting to his fellow citizens the genuine material in its unprepared state.

The information given by Sign. Fillippo Galizioli, in his elements of Agrarian Botany, vol. 2, p. 154, is perfectly satisfactory as to the vegetable, and its culture. The material of which the Bonnets are made is *Straw*. The plant affording that Straw is Wheat, the *Triticum* of the botanists. Both the Summer Wheat (*Triticum æstivum*) and Winter Wheat (*Triticum hybernam*) answers the purpose. Of the three hundred varieties of Wheat, known to cultivators and described by writers, those which furnish the best Straw for Bonnets, are the *Marzualo*, the *Cascola bianca*, and the *Calbigiorossa*—the two former of which are varieties of Summer Wheat, and the latter are a variety of Winter Wheat.

The best Bonnets are prepared at Signa, a place seven miles distant from Florence.—In that region, these varieties of Wheat are cultivated by many, expressly for the Straw. The esteem in which the Bonnets are held by ladies of taste and fashion, has rendered the manufacture of them an important branch of business in Tuscany. The very small and dwarfish sorts of Wheat are the best, for supplying the neatest Straw.

Persons of research will find the culture treated of in an able manner by Sign. P. Lastri, in his Course of Agriculture; and the manufacture described with remarkable elegance and spirit, in his poem, entitled the *Capello di Paglia*, or "Straw Bonnet," published in a quarto form in Florence, during 1801.

☞Would it not be worth the while, Dr. Mitchill asks, for the great landholders and wheat raisers of the north, to procure the grain of this plant, and subject it to proper cultivation.

## Foreign Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Notices.

*London Corn Exchange, April* 2, 1821. —Our market was thinly supplied with Wheat and Barley from Suffolk and Norfolk, but we had a tolerable quantity of Wheat by land carriage; samples from Essex and Kent, and that of fine quality, sold at last Monday's prices. In Barley, Oats, Beans, and Peas, there is no alteration.

A correspondent in the *Farmer's Journal*, who resides in Lincolnshire, states that he has had considerable success in fattening oxen with linseed. In the *Annals of Agriculture*, Mr. Moody, an eminent grazier, recommends it as infinitely superior to oil-cake, for stall-feeding and fattening. Boiled linseed, mixing the jelly with the grains, has been found to improve cows, both in flesh and milk.

Small onions planted at this season of the year, will, if the leaf which shoots for seed is pinched off, grow into onions of the largest size, and finest flavour.

Owing to the distressed state of Agriculture upwards of 50 families, chiefly farmers, in the neighbourhood of Chichester and Arundel, are about to emigrate to the banks of the Ohio, United States.

An ox, seven years old, fed at Nerquis-hall, in Flintshire, was killed, a few days ago, which weighed 1,949 lbs.

A cow, the property of Isaac Smith, of Kendal, produced a calf, which had a head like a shark; an excresence like a tail projected from the middle of the back, and the feet were turned the wrong way. It was dead when calved.

A tame rabbit, nine months old, bred by Captain Smith, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, was recently killed, of the extraordinary weight, without the offal and entrails, of eight pounds and three quarters.

The greater part of the petrified head of a shark was lately discovered among some marble, by the Rev. J. Gleed, at Lyme Reeds, Dorsetshire.

Some of the roads near Bristol are never affected by frost, even in the severest winter; this arises from their being repaired with stone from the Black Rock, on the banks of the Avon, near the Hot-wells, which contain a considerable quantity of bitumen.

It deserves to be mentioned, as a remarkable circumstance, that the skull of the celebrated Descartes was lately sold for 18 banco dollars, at the auction of the library and effects of the late professor Spairmann.

A coin has been found in the Tobaccobox-field (township of Sheffield) which, by the inscription, appears to be one of the Cæsars, and to have resisted the lapse of many centuries: its age being computed to be 1698 or 1700 years. On one side appears a female figure, holding in her right hand, extended, a sprig of laurel, and in her left her flowing robe: at her foot is an urn or altar.

An ingenious machine has been invented which can be affixed to a gig, or any other carriage, for measuring distances from one to a hundred miles, with the furlongs and rods.

An Iron bridge has lately been erected over the river Aire, at New Laiths.

There has lately been invented and patented in Paris an extraordinary and delightful Lamp, which is called "*Lampe Mechanique*," because that the oil is raised to the burner by a pump, which is worked by a clock-spring and a train of wheels, analagous to a roasting-jack, and regulated by a fly. The pump raises more oil than is requisite; but the overplus descends again into the well, so that the light of the lamp is always the same, and invariable. The jack is calculated to work the pump eight hours without winding up.—The lamp is shaped like an architectural column; the jack is concealed in its base, the pump in its shaft—the light is at the top, and covered with a globe of ground glass.

We cannot but regard navigation, by means of Steam Packets, to be one of the most useful novelties of the age in which we live. The speed, punctuality, safety, and elegance of this mode of conveyance are now placed far beyond the most sanguine expectations formerly entertained; and furnishes a new era in the history of our mastery of the mighty waters, on which we can now hold our destined course, in despite of wind and tide. And that man must be a sorry economist indeed, who denies the great public advantage, both in commercial and domestic life, which this increased and economical intercourse between town and town is calculated to produce.

An elderly lady in Dumfries, on breaking open an egg at supper, was greatly astonished to see something like a worm put up its snout, and then disappear. It proved either to be a worm or an asp about an inch and a half long. The egg (that of a duck) had no smell, and appeared to be quite fresh.

There is now printed at Ceuta, in Africa, a periodical journal, called the *Liberal African*. Syria has also its periodical paper, the *Hermit of Mount Libanus*, printed at Tripoli. This journal is specially devoted to the arts, sciences, and antiquities, and contains many articles of an interesting nature, contributed by M. Gailland, a young Frenchman of Nantz, who passed four years in the recesses of Upper Egypt, and who has discovered an ancient city, at present deserted, but formerly inhabited by the workmen who wrought the famous mines of emeralds, so much extolled in ancient times.

The king of France sent, in 1819, one of the first professors in "*L'Ecole de Medicine*" to Cadiz, in order that he might there investigate the nature and treatment of pestilence. Dr. Pariset has faithfully and honorably executed his commission. His "Observations *sur le Fiever Jaune*," have lately been published, —and that the symptoms of this disease may be clearly understood by all who read the work, he gives a portrait of a young man in perfect health, and other portraits of the same young man suffering under different stages of this most dreadful disease. These portraits are colored from nature, and are irresistible testimonies of the Doctor's courage, fidelity and accuracy.

Excellent ginger beer may be thus made instantly at all seasons of the year. One dram of tartaric acid; two drams of ginger; three ounces of the best white sugar, pounded very fine—mixed together, and kept in blue paper, ready for use.—One dram of carbinate of soda in white paper.--Put the *blue* paper mixture into a half pint glass 3 parts full of spring water; and the *white* paper powder into a wine glass full of water; mix them both well, and pour the latter into the half pint glass.

Mr. Murdock, a native of England, has lately delivered a course of lectures on English literature at Paris and Geneva, where it met with great approbation. Having returned to London, he has issued a prospectus, in which he states, that he intends to deliver a similar course, to be pursued conformably to a chronological classification, embracing *four* distinct periods as remarkable for their influence on our literature as on our political condition. The *first* period will extend from the dawning of letters in Great Britain, to the termination of the reign of Elizabeth. The *second* period will contain an analysis of our literature from the accession of James I. to the death of William III. including a series of strictures on the effects produced by the Reformation, in imparting increased freedom, depth, and dignity to the productions of some of our most renowned writers. The *third* period will stretch from the accession of Anne to the death of Geo. II. affording scope for a minute examination of what has been deemed the Augustan Age of English Literature. The *fourth* period will be the reign of Geo. III. comprising a review of the Scottish School of Philosophy and *Belles Lettres*, as contradistinguished from the special and essential character of English Literature; and presenting an impartial sketch of the various and rival excellences of our most eminent existing writers, particularly in Poetry and Romance. The two closing lectures will turn upon a subject not only interesting to a British auditory, but which it is conceived, may attract the attention of foreigners to whom our language and institutions are, in some degree, familiar. They will offer a rapid review of the progress of popular eloquence in Great Britain and Ireland; its practical results as traceable in our domestic polity; and the varieties of style engendered by circumstances not usually adverted to even by inquiring and contemplative critics.

*Dutch Literature.*—This may be said to be almost *terra incognita* of late years; for so little has it been explored, that hardly any of the modern authors are known in England even by name. And yet there are some who deserve to be introduced to our acquaintance; among these are Bilderdijk and Tollens, both of whom have cast a considerable splendour on the present æra of their national poetry. The former of these, long celebrated for his earlier productions, has lately published a new collection of pieces in two volumes 8vo. under the title of *Dichtschakeringen*, which afford fresh proofs of his powerful and inexhaustible genius. The latter author has composed a new volume of Ballads and Legends, many of them imitations or translations from the German, English, and French languages. M. Van Hall, too, ought not to be forgotten: this learned advocate, who had acquired so much reputation by his Pliny the younger, an admirable dramatic sketch of Roman manners, in which the author shows himself to be a worthy successor of Barthelemy, Florian, and Meisner, has produced another series of Roman pictures, under the title of M. Valerius Messala Corvinus. These interesting delineations cannot fail to delight the lover of classic literature, both from the importance of the events, and the celebrity of the characters who are introduced, among whom are Horace, Tibullus, &c. The work is elegantly printed, and embellished with engravings. M. Van Assen, another distinguished advocate, has published a small volume on the history and character of Pericles.

*Icelandic Literature.*—The series of the extensive and hitherto inedited historical work, the *Sturlunge Saga*, published by the Icelandic Literary Society, at Copenhagen, is closed, with the last part of the second volume.—This portion comprises the history of the Bishop Axne Thorlacksen, and a complete Index to the whole work. In order to disseminate in Iceland an acquaintance with the most important events of other countries, and likewise other information deserving attention, the Society publishes a Journal, called the *Sagnablod*: also a useful Compendium of Geography, the first that has appeared in that language (for the Icelanders have hitherto been obliged to make use of those written in Danish) there is now publishing, a popular collection of maps. The next undertaking of the Society will be a collection of the best Icelandic poets, accompanied with their lives, and with introductory criticisms on the respective productions. This is an enterprise which it will require much time and labour to accomplish, it being difficult to procure copies of many of the poems, even of the most recent writers, as is the case with the works of the eminent John Thorlacksen. There will, likewise, shortly appear, at the expense of the same Society, a work by the excellent historian, John Espolin, entitled the "Annals of Iceland, in the fourteenth century," which he will probably bring down to the present period. A monthly journal is published in Iceland, by Steffersen, who is known by many works composed in the language of that country, and by several smaller periodical works which he had previously conducted.

A new novel from the pen of the author of Waverly, to be entitled "The Buccaniers," is announced in the English papers.

Four of the columns which are to be used in the construction of Isaac's Church, have lately been brought to Petersburg, by water carriage, from Finland. They are of vast size; the shaft of each being 8 fathoms in height, consisting of a single piece. Thirty-six similar columns will adorn the edifice. The whole building will be colossal. Under the pediment, which will be of marble slabs, there are to be thirty-two stoves to warm the church in the winter; being distributed, by means of pipes, under the pavement. Each of the above named pillars weighs, in its present state, 13,000 poods, (calculating 36 lbs. English per pood,) 468,000 lbs. They are polished by the aid of a steam engine.

*Winkelmann's Monument at Trieste.*—Dr. D. Rosetti, who published at Dresden, in 1818, a biographical memoir of the latter period of the life of the illustrious antiquary Winkelmann, intends to erect a monument to him in the cathedral of S. Giusto at Trieste, in which city he was murdered in 1768. The artist employed for this purpose is the Venetian sculptor, Boza.

Tiedmann, in a late dissection, found numerous white earthy concretions in the body of a man fifty-eight years of age, who was a great brandy drinker, suffered much from the gout, and died of hydrothorax. These concretions, which were most abundant in the muscles of the extremities, were generally longish, rounded, and smooth, and from two to three lines in length. Concretions were also detected in the coats of some of the arteries. According to Gmelin, these concretions contained phosphate of lime, 73; carbonate of lime, 7; and animal matter, 20;—100.

## Weekly Summary.

A naval court of Inquiry was convened on the 10th inst. by order of the President of the United States, at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Commodore Barron.

Messrs. Price & Simpson have obtained a lease of the Park Theatre New-York, for seven years, which will be completed by the ensuing September. Mr. Price has gone to London, with a view of bringing out additional talent and novelty. The proprietors of the Theatre, have made considerable improvements in re-building it. It has a light and elegant roof, covered with zinc, and the accommodations of the interior are in every respect improved.

M. La Porte, a native of France, and now in New-York, has obtained a patent for an improved bridle. Its construction is such that the fiercest horse may be easily managed by it, and checked at any moment the rider pleases. For carriage horses it may be considered a sufficient security against accidents occasioned by their taking fright, as the invention is so simple that a female or even a child may apply it with instant effect.

A man by the name of Hugh Andrews, who resided at Williamsport, Pa. about 60 years of age, lately put a period to his existence by drowning himself. He left behind him a piece of writing in which he said he "was tired of this deceitful world—that life was a bauble—that man had a right to resign it when it suited his convenience—and that when the lines he then penned were read he would be in a world of spirits."

The Norfolk papers announce that attempts have been again made to fire that city, and it is evident that the town is infested with robbers and incendiaries, who alike threaten the persons and property of the people.

A gentleman at Norfolk was lately robbed of a pocket book while attending a public auction; it contained about thirty dollars.

By an act passed by the state legislature of Ohio, it is enacted, that if any person cut another's ear or tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, ear, or lip, or bite them off, or disable any limb or member of any person—the person convicted of any of these offences, with their aiders and abettors, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labour, not less than *three* nor more than *twenty* years.

The Globe Insurance Company, of New-York, have declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months.

The American Insurance Company, of New-York, have declared a dividend of *ten* per cent for the last six months.

The steam-boat Robertson, on Cumberland River, burst her boiler, near Eddyville; one side of her upper works carried away, and eight persons destroyed.

The dwelling house of Maj. Jacob Mann, of Wrentham, was latey destroyed by fire, together with a considerable part of the furniture.

The store of David Valhace, in the town of Jerusalem, Long Island, was broken open on the 23d ult. and robbed of 1500 dollars, and a considerable quantity of goods, to the amount of 7 or 8000 dollars.

The National Intelligencer announces the departure from Washington, of the navy commissioners on a visit to the eastern navy yards.

A fire broke out in the old Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia, which, together with an adjoining brick, four framed houses and a part of a distillery, were reduced to a heap of ruins. All the Philadelphia papers agree in attributing the fire to the torch of an incendiary.

Several persons are on trial before the Supreme Court of Maine at York, for lewd and lascivious conduct. They are of the sect called *Cochranites*.

A new brick church has been built in N. York for Frey, the converted Jew.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has issued a Proclamation, stating, that the ordinance against dogs running at large will be rigidly enforced.

Rosalvena a romance, in two vols. by J. K. M. Charlton, one of the Editors of the Augugta Chronicle, is just put to press.

Before the Middlesex canal was constructed, the standing timber in that part of the state of New-Hampshire through which that canal flows, was of little or no value, and now it is worth from one to three dollars a ton: and it is estimated that in the article of timber alone that State has been benefitted to the amount of at least $5,000,000. The wood-land also, has risen in price since the opening of the Canal, from two dollars, to six, eight, and even ten dollars per acre.

Cornelius M'Doniel, of Marbletown, Ulster county, and Jane Post, his sister, have been committed to prison, charged with the foul and unnatural crime of murdering their own father by breaking his neck. The wretched victim of their barbarity had been buried, but, in consequence of circumstances transpiring, which led to a suspicion of his being murdered, the body was taken up, and, after surgical examination, and calling several witnesses, the coroner's jury found a verdict against the son and daughter, who are stated to have criminated each other.

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser observes, that notwithstanding the severe winter weather, "this season is *earlier* than the average of years, all the snow and frost notwithstanding." He illustrates this position by the following comparative state of forwardness of the Apricot tree from several successive years:

In 1817. The Apricot began to show a few flowers on the 2d of May.

In 1818. Few flowers appeared on the Apricot on the 9th of May.

In 1819. The Apricots were in general flower on the 3d of May.

In 1820. The Apricots began to open their flowers on the 20th of April.

In 1821. This year, the Apricots are in full flower the 1st of May.

The Democratic Press says that Philadelphia is infested with a gang of incendiaries, and calls upon the police for more vigilance, "as there is neither security nor comfort in the present state of things."

In Lexington four acres of green sward were ploughed on the 4th inst. with one team, in less than twelve hours.

A new paper, to be entitled "*The Floridan*," is about to be published in Pensacola, by Major Cary Nicholas late of the U. S. army, and Mr. George Turnstall, formerly editor of the "*Nashville Whig*."

An elegant new steam brig, called the Mexican, left New-York on Saturday for Havanna, intended to ply between that place and Vera Cruz.

A melancholly accident occurred on board the above vessel. As the new steam boat United States was going into a dock at Corlaer's Hook, she unfortunately came in contact, and the boom of the Mexican was snapped off and fell upon the head of a Mr. Del Valle, a native of Bilboa, with such force that he survived the wound but a few minutes. Four other Spanish gentlemen, who had taken passage in the vessel, were severely wounded.

Stephen Merrill Clark, was executed at Salem on the 10th inst. for the crime of arson. His deportment on his way from the prison to the gallows on Winter Island was composed.

*A Mattrass that shall not sink in the middle, or become hard by the weight of the body.* To produce this effect, make your mattrass twice as long as usual—double it—sew the two ends together, and range the stuffing where it joins the same as the rest. It will then have the form of a roller or double towel, which may be rolled forever, and will always remain double and folded. When you put it on the bed it will be the same as two mattrasses, one over the other. It takes no more ticking or stuffing for this double matrass, than for two single ones. The advantage of this invention is, that every time the bed is made, you may easily roll the matrass so that the part which was under the body, may be placed at the head or feet; sometimes below, and successively every part of the matrass made to pass to those places where the compression is greatest. You may even from time to time, turn it inside out like a stocking, and by this means produce other changes. A matrass made in this manner, lasts much longer and is much easier to sleep on, than one made in the usual way.

The latest accounts from Peru mention, that the royal army of Lima, which place is closely invested by Gen. San Martin, had made two sorties, in both of which they were worsted by the Chilians, who pursued them in their retreat to the gates, where, in consequence of the royalists having rallied, a severe conflict took place, which also terminated favourably to the invaders.

*English Markets.*—American products were looking up. During the week prior to the last dates, cottons had risen a half penny in the pound, and the sale was brisk.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1821,

KEPT AT THE CITY ACADEMY IN ALBANY.

| | Thermom'r | | | Barometer. | | | Winds. | | Weather. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| days. | 7, a m | 2 p m | 9, p m | 7, a m | 2, p m | 9, p m | morn'g | after n. | morn'g | aftern. | Observations. |
| 1 | 37 | 51 | 38 | 29.64 | 29.67 | 29.60 | W | W | Clear | Clear | |
| 2 | 36 | 39 | 30 | 29.55 | 29.52 | 29.62 | do | NW | Cloudy | Cloudy | Snow P. M. |
| 3 | 22 | 34 | 28 | 29.66 | 29 70 | 29.84 | do | W | do | Clear | |
| 4 | 24 | 40 | 33 | 29.92 | 29 92 | 29.85 | do | do | Clear | do | |
| 5 | 32 | 46 | 40 | 29.84 | 29.79 | 29 72 | N E | S | Cloudy | Cloudy | |
| 6 | 40 | 56 | 47 | 29.70 | 29 63 | 29.63 | S | S E | do | Clear | Slight rain at night. |
| 7 | 45 | 61 | 51 | 29.63 | 29·70 | 29 53 | do | S | Clear | do | Rain during night. |
| 8 | 50 | 42 | 36 | 29.33 | 29.50 | 29 77 | do | W | Cloudy | Cloudy | Rain A. M. |
| 9 | 31 | 48 | 42 | 30.00 | 30 02 | 29.93 | W | S E | Clear | Clear | |
| 10 | 38 | 48 | 36 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | do | W | do | do | Slight snow at night. |
| 11 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 29.93 | do | NW | Cloudy | Cloudy | Snow all day. |
| 12 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 29 90 | 29.73 | 29.50 | NW | N | do | do | do do |
| 13 | 35 | 44 | 35 | 29.41 | 29.42 | 29.49 | do | W | do | do | |
| 14 | 33 | 52 | 43 | 29 60 | 29.63 | 29.60 | do | S | Clear | Clear | Rain at night. |
| 15 | 38 | 46 | 37 | 29.52 | 29 64 | 29 81 | S | W | Cloudy | do | Snow at half past 1 P. M. |
| 16 | 34 | 40 | 33 | 29.90 | 29.90 | 29 86 | do | S W | do | Cloudy | Snow P M. and night. |
| 17 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 29.70 | 29.52 | 29 30 | NW | N | do | do | Snow all day. |
| 18 | 30 | 38 | 30 | 29 30 | 29.25 | 29.27 | W | W | do | do | Snow A. M. |
| 19 | 32 | 43 | 37 | 29 32 | 29.43 | 29 41 | do | do | Clear | Clear | |
| 20 | 37 | 52 | 45 | 29 52 | 29 62 | 29.58 | S E | S E | do | do | |
| 21 | 47 | 59 | 5[illegible] | 29.58 | 29.42 | 29.39 | do | do | Cloudy | Cloudy | Rain P. M. and night. |
| 22 | 36 | 56 | 44 | 29 62 | 29.73 | 29.79 | NW | W | do | do | |
| 23 | 37 | 63 | 53 | 29 87 | 29.91 | 29.80 | S | S | Clear | Clear | |
| 24 | 50 | 70 | 57 | 29.90 | 29 95 | 29 82 | do | S E | do | do | |
| 25 | 42 | 47 | 41 | 29 90 | 30.00 | 30.03 | N | N | Cloudy | Cloudy | |
| 26 | 36 | 63 | 51 | 30.18 | 30 20 | 30.10 | NW | S | Clear | Clear | |
| 27 | 43 | 67 | 51 | 30 12 | 30 23 | 30.23 | S E | N E | do | do | |
| 28 | 41 | 66 | 5[illegible] | 30 23 | 30.30 | 30 20 | S | S E | do | do | High wind. |
| 29 | 50 | 61 | 60 | 30 04 | 29.90 | 29 80 | do | S | Cloudy | Cloudy | Rain at night. |
| 30 | 57 | 71 | 62 | 29.66 | 29.69 | 29.60 | do | do | do | do | Showers P. M. Rain at night. |

*Remedy for Sore Eyes.*—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects, and so simple and cheap, that the poorest and ignorant can obtain it. Take small sticks of sassafras, split in four pieces—put them in a vessel with cold and fresh spring water—they impart a glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid, which cures them without smarting or heat—the poor suffer most from this disease. [*Amer. Farmer.*]

*To cure Shad Roes.*—Immerse them for twelve hours in a strong saltpetre pickle, (such as hams are usually put into,) then take them out, drain them, tie or sew them separately in clean pieces of linen or muslin of open texture, and smoke them with hickory wood for 10 or 12 days.

*To cure Herrings.*—Salt your herrings in the usual way; when you are repacking, use coarse salt, and after three or four layers of fish, pour over a portion of pickle made in the following manner: Take 2 lbs. salt, 1-2 lb. salt petre, and 1-2 gallon molasses, boil them with a gallon soft water, until the materials are well mixed; when cool use them as above.

*Cure for the Piles.*—Take a tea-cup of molasses, in which a small lump of fresh butter has been mixed, and let it simmer over the fire for two or three minutes. This simple remedy, taken on going to bed, has been known repeatedly to eradicate this disease.

Mustard, spread on a piece of cloth and wrapped round the part affected, is found to cure the most troublesome chilblains. Of course this remedy must not be applied when they are broken.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Albany, 1st May,* 1821.

☞ Persons calling for the following Letters, will please to mention that they are advertised.

*A.*—James Archer, J. Alexander, Esq. J. Abbott, Sam'l. Abbott, Stedman Atherton, Widow Persis Allen.

*B.*—Tho's. Barber, Reuben Blake, Ambrose Bragg, Uri Burt, Jno. Bocking, Rev. Dr. Jno. M. Bradford, Peter Brown, Tho's. J. Brever, William Brown, Jno. Bandel, Jun. Esq. Col. Burr, 3, Milton Boies, Orlants. Barntz, Jabez Brown, 2, Jno. Barkley, Jas. R. Brice, 2, James Brown, Erastus Bigelow, Sherman Boardman, Jonathan Burr, Esq. Shubel Briggs, Timothy Bussing, Wadsworth Bull, Esq. The Hon. Jno. Blakely, Peter Bain, Miss Martna Bellows, Miss Sabina B. Bentley, Miss Margaret Battau, Miss Sarah Burgess, 2, Mrs. Baggs.

*C.*—Robert Cain, Edward Curtis, John Close, Solomon Crawford, William Corning, Timothy Chapin, T. Childs, Esq. Nicolas L. Caltser, Ruben Clarke, Jno. Cook, Jesse Churchill, David W. Cande, Esq. William Cutting, Miss Mary Clark, 3, Miss Sally L. Cook, Mrs. C. M. Clark, Mrs. Margaret Cooper.

*D.*—William W. Dougherty, Esq. Jacob Decker, Comfort Dix, Morris Davis, Joseph Dyas, Saml. Dascomb, James Dohalson, Thos. V. D. Cottrell, James Drake, 2, Jas. De Forrest, Esq. R. Dunbar, Samuel Dean, Miss Girtrude Dunavan, Mrs. Martha Davis.

*E.*—John Ellison, John Erskine, John Erwin.

*F.*—Henry Failing, Jacob Fenn, Frederick Frink, Aurey Ferguason, Jun. Jno. Brown Francis, Esq. Abel Frinck, Esq. 2, C. Fowler. Arthur Foster, A. Fraser, Jas. Fisher, Elizabeth French, Miss Lucy Fletcher.

*G.*—Wm. Graves, Walter German, Esq. 2, Benj'n. Goodrich, Charles Gillespie, Wayne Graves, Gideon Granger, Esq Lawrence Gros, Esq. 2, Richard Goodell, Esq. 5, Miss Marenda Gears, Miss Margret Gardineer, Mrs. Ann Greenfield, Mrs. Sylvia Gaylord.

*H.*—D. Hosford, Esq. H. Hewlett, 2, James Harvey, Esq. Olney W. Harris, Edward Haswell, Isaac Hills, Jno. Haswell, Esq. Colt. Silvius Hoard, Cornelius Hadock, Brig'n. Herrick, 2, Stephen Hungerford, Origen B. Herrick, Jonathan Hall, Col. Israel Harris, Mrs. Jane Hubbert, Mrs. Frances Hanlman.

*I.*—Sela Ireland, George Joule, Hudson Jenning, Esq. Simon D. J nuess, Mrs. Belinda Ingham, Mrs Nancy Jackson.

*K.*—Moss Kent, Esq. Phinehas J. Kimball, 2, Ephraim W. Koon, Miss Mary Kenny, Miss Susan Knapp, Mrs. Frances M. Kuffman.

*L.*—Asa Loomis, Sanders Lansing, Jacob Lansing, Esq. Corn's. V. V. Leonard, William Lee, 2, Gabriel Ludlow, Henry Lyman, Esq. Sylvanus Lothrop, Noah Lowgee, Wm. Leavingsworth, Edmund Lyon. W. Master of Temple Lodge, No. 53, Jeremiah Lott, Isaac Q. Leake, Esq. Wm. A. Lansing, Mrs Elizabeth La Grange, Mrs. Susan Ludlow.

*M.*—The Hon. Elijah Miles, 2, Adon'h. Moody, Esq. 2, John Murphe, John Moore, John Mc Clusky, Richard Mockrie, A Moyston, The's. Morgan, Mr. Mathias, Capt. Jno. Mc Dawall, Robt. Mc Clellon, Esq. John Magher, Alex'r. Mc Leod, Wm Mc Clure, James Maher, James Maynord, Michael Mony, Wm. W. Mc Collick, Miss Almira Merrill, Miss Margaret Michael, Elizabeth B. More, Mary Mecarty, Martha Mesnard, Mrs. Catharine R. Malcom, Mrs. Betsy Mc Knight.

*N.*—Charles Nichols, Joseph B. Nutter.

*O.*—The Recruting Officer at Albany.

*P.*—Lyman Paine, Esq. 2, Henry Folhemus, Esq. 2, Chester Patterson, Hon. Jediah Prendergast, Amos Pratt, Abraham Potter, Ruel Phillips, James Phillips, Capt. Joseph Pearson, Mrs. Lucy H. Peck, Mrs. Eunice Peebles, Mrs. Elizabeth Pepper.

*Q.*—Charles Quin.

*R.*—James Redly, Peter Relya, Jr. Ellen Richerdson, Grendol Reynolds, John Ryce or Ritch, James Rodgers, William G. Rolin, William Relay, Miss Nancy Ramsey.

*S.*—Henry Spencer, Jun. Messrs. J. Scoval and J. Bell, John Sturtevant, Daniel Spooner, Andrew Smith, Jacob Stickle, Jonathan Shepherd 2, Joseph Stevens, Elphalet Steele, Wm. Smith or Noah Smith, Reuben Stoddard, Jr. David Sidney, R. Sedgwick, 4, P. Sturtevant, John Strain, Esq. William Scott, Oliver Strong, Esq. Rev. Arthur J. Stansbury, Miss Gitty Slover, Miss Eliza Seymour, Mrs. Gerusha Summer.

*T.*—Capt. Stephen B. Tompkins, John J. Tayler, Mr. Tice, David Truax, Edward H. Tucker, William Turner, Mrs G. Toole.

*V.*—Christyan Van Howsen, Peter G. Van Wie, Capt. Robert Van Rensselaer, John Voorhees, Barent Van Loon.

*W.*—Silvanus Walker, William Wright, John Westervelt, John Watson, Samuel Willits, John W. Wilson, David Wilkinson, Alpheas Williams, Daniel Whitney, William Watts, Benjamin Weaver, Samuel Wright, Jacob Wedemen, Isaac B. Williams, Messrs. Websters, Anthony Wilson, James Wynkoop, Elisha Wilcox, Elkanah Watson, Capt. Samuel Wiswell, William E. Whitman, Mrs. Polly Willson, Mrs. Phebe Willcox, Mrs. Hannah Wallis, widow of the late Moses Wallis.

*Y.*—Jno. B. Yates, Esq. J. C. W. Yates, Esq.

S. SOUTHWICK, P. M.

ALBANY: PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR,

BY HENRY S. DONLEVY,

*No. 65, State-Street.*

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received at the Post Office. All letters from abroad, directed to the EDITOR, Albany, will be duly attended to. Subscriptions are not received for less than ONE VOLUME. Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty-two numbers; the numbers are issued weekly on Saturday. Each volume commences the first Saturday in June, from which time all subscriptions must be dated, either prospectively or retrospectively. No subscriber, therefore, can withdraw his subscription before the close of the volume with which it commences.

*TERMS.*—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PRINTING,

In all its various branches, neatly executed at this office, with promptness and despatch.